Uneinces Notices.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1954.—In anymorphy the Symmen Families for June we desire to say one privious that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and neverly, than ever beyon (without mixture), and it the Norw Monvard Statem. This transcent of the thin the statement of the Norw Monvard Statement of the Control o

LEANY & Co., Aster House, Broadway SANE OR INSANE .- It is no criterion to go by to

GENIX'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER. - The Whiteness, GRAIN S. SUMMER BREAN BEAUTE.—The Mittage and selection of the light and beautiful the mitting and elegant mountings of the light and beautiful the initial vector are somety perceptible when he and charte, its weight and presents are somety perceptible when he and charte, its weight and presents are completively a dress hat of the East class. Especial attention is directed to the parity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the rap, and the problem study observed by the continuing it with white recomponents styles.

CRAIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nas am at will introduce the various style of Summer Hats. This Day a very till association of Fell Summer Hats and exacountly Strain Checks.—May 20. Hart No. 40 Nasmard. mar Malden into.

GENIN'S WIDE AWARE HATS.
GENIN'S WIDE AWARE HATS.
GENIN'S WIDE AWARE HATS.
GENIN'S CHURCH. REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSHERRY Would respect

colly use one their friends and the public that they have changed their bankers because, here No. 48 Fearl at its No. 48 Broadway (one body ballow (Friends 1). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Str. accordingly of Mosaic, Velver, Tapostry, Brunels, Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

Righlish and Anserson Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods partaining to the trade.

tog in the trade.

MRLODRONS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated
Excopross, and Goodman & Baldwin's Parket Onday or Double.

Rask MRLODRONS. These two makers are world convenid, being
Bask MRLODRONS. These two makers are world convenid, being
Bas only once tuned in the equal framework. Mendelous of all
the only once tuned in the country of the convenience of the convenience

CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES, The Commission-co have decared and oxiv oxinon, that Wattra Hurr cannot have a parent interfering with mone of Sept. 19, 1846, the a Sewing backing.

Proved copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

Proved copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

The adventesment that "the law declares Howe's Parent void,"

The said entire that the law declares Howe.

E. Hows. Jr. No. 305 Broadway.

E. Hows. Jr. No. 305 Broadway.

Planos. - Horace Waters's Planos, with new and im-Planos. — Horace Waters & Finance, power of tone proved only and clasticity of touch. T. Gilbert & Go. World's Fair Premium and clasticity of touch. T. Gilbert & Go. World's Fair Premium Planos, with our frames and circular Planos, with tour frames and circular Planos, with the Planos of the cid ostablished firm of scales. Hadiet & Curractor's Fiance (of the cid ostablished firm of liablet & Cod.), Gilbert Boodor Fiance. Also, Planos of six other liablet & Cod.), Gilbert Boodor Fiance. Also, Iva as can be had at few or makes. The horace water planos at great bengains. The factories. Second-hand Planos at great bengains.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST. Carser Sronz - If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E.

Parsanon & Col's No. 70 Canadout, there you will find Tapeatry
Solves for 1th por yard, Tapeatry Brussels for 9/, (not painted); also
appe stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Sair Carpets, Rugs,
Mars, Ob-Colona, &c. &c., thill by per cent, less than any other store
than, Ob-Colona, &c. &c., thill by per cent, less than any other store

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377

and 579 Broadway are relling off their entire stock of Carporings a groundy reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations.) con asting of Rich Medallion Velvota

Rich Velvets of every style

Rich Tepestry from 9/ to 12/ per yard.

Rich Brancis, 3/

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet

Peresson & Humphary,

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!-LEAD-

WATER & LEE, No. 347 Bross way, corner of Leonard-st., have now a very extensive stock of Mountains Goods, of every description, which they are seeiling at great bargains. Fine Black Barrens mome 20 ad 9 Served Moults from 1 to 2. No SUIT FOR LIBEL .- H. GREELEY, Esq.: Dear

Sir: Please insert in your columns anything that our friend Howe may would forth for publication, that he may be eased of his present apiecn. Benides, it is but just that, when the last ray of hope has varieded, and a man is totally used up, he should be indulged in a war of words which, however, judging from the extreme modesty of his late aivertisements, he is not inclined to waze very severely emines us. You must not, however, look to us for the payment of his bills, nor shall we hold you responsible for any libel which his windy adventments may contain.

I. M. Sixgen & Co. SEWING MACHINES.-The decision of the Hon

Coaries Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elliss Howe, Jr. in the year 1846, became the patentee of the original Sewins, Macasas, invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old the law declares Howe's patent void. The invention is public property Printed copies of this important decision may be had grain at the office of I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway. GREAT SALE OF SILKS .- LEADBEATER & LEE

will offer this morning their entire stock of Rick Dakes Staks, which they have purchased at a sacrifice for cash, and will sell them at greatly reduced prices. Their store will be ready for business at I o'clock A. M. No. 347 Broadway.

IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE leading Hotels and in the vicinity of the fash city, will be found the Magnificent Stores

W. J. F. Dailley & Co.,
Nos. 531 and 533 Broadway
colupying Serven Floors,
each 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and well filled with the choicest

CRINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES. They employ one hundred persons in Painting Gilding and Burnishing China. The public are invited to winters the process. Their process are guaranteed to be as cheap as the cheapest. Their sections without equal as to style and quantity. WINDOW SHADES .- We have on hand the largest

d best assortment in the city, which we will sell to dealers here less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our stock consist ery variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co. Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-Manufacturers and Importers, No. 121 Carlo Sub-LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS,—The sub-LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The sub-scribers well open this morning one of the largest stocks of Rico Lack and Swiss Curtains ever before offered in this city. Having purchased them at a great sacrible for cash, and will sell them at about half their real value. Our store will be ready to receive cus tomers at 8 o'clock A. M. No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATzick is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above cele-brated Saves, and F. C. Goffin's impenetrable defiance locks and cross-burs, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot No. 12 Pearlist, one door below Maiden lane, formerly 90 John st. No. 192 Fearlast, one coor below stander-table, formerly by Johnson ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—SUTPHEN & Buxen, Importers and Manifacturers, No. 484 Broadway, invite the special attention of parchasers to their splendid stock of Walth Parkers and Decorations, just landing and for aile, Wholesale and Retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind, promptly exceeded by their thoroughly competer workmen.

GOSSAMER SHOES AND GAITERS .- Beautiful as the rainbow's rays reflected from a pearl, light as a gossamer, and dura-ble as the remembrance of our first love, are the pedal envelopments manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fullons I. There is a poerry about WATKINS's manufactures that must be seen to be appreciated.

We are requested to call attention to a large and remptory sale of valuable Real Estate, by A. J. BLEECKER, to peremptory sale of valuable Real-Earnic, or All morrow at the Irving House, in the heautiful village of Tarrytown. It is belows an elegant brick Gothic Cottage, a near frame Cottage, some splendid Villa Sites, and many eligible Building Sites, all continguous to the Depot. See advertisement. The 12 o'clock Trainfrom Chambers et. will arrive in season.

A QUERY!—Does the Street make the Man?—Are CAPETS of equal quality worth 20 to 30 per cent. more on Broadway than in the Bowery! Is it enterprise and energy, or the street and locality that attracts business? Read and reflect. A fair business competition is all that is required. HIRMA ANDERSON, No. 20 Bowery, is selling the first quality English Medision CARPTS, at 18] per yard same as sold on Broadway for \$2.75 and \$3. English YELVETS, 13/, 14/, 15/; do. TAPESTRY, 8/, 9/, 11/; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 31/, 4/, 5/, 6/, Oil Clothe, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/; and English do. 8/. Please examine and compare.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—SHAKER SUN BONNETS for La-es and Children. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicho-

SILT CORNICES, LACE and MUSLIN CURTARY, IMPORTERS OF COLLANDS, &c.—Kelly & Ferguson, No. 289 Broadway and 54 buildest, are offering creat inducements to purchasers of the above pools. All kinds of 'Wispow Shadks imade to order. Our superior anufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have twars had—or being the cheapest house in the States. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.-

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.

New York World's Fair Medal Awarded.

Frankin Institute Medal Awarded.

American Institute Medal Awarded.

Maryland Institute Medal Awarded.

Mechanics' Institute Medal Awarded.

"The Twentieth Report of the Frankin Institute, Pennsylvania, represents this Magnesia" to be the best in the United States."

It is tree from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common calcined Magnesia.

For sale by the Dauglets generally.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS!

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS!

Who is also annoyed with Ants!

Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches!

Stranger friend or fee, wheever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

[Irving House, New-York, Aug. 10, 1833.

I cheerfully recommend Parsons & Co.'s Vermin and Inner Exterminator as the best sticle for the destruction of Cockreaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleared of them without the least inconvenience.

Boild by G. V. CLICKERE & CO., Agents, No. 31 Barclayst., New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

TRIUMPH OVER ALL.-DEMONET & MEYERS'S INFALLIBLE LIQUID HAIR DVE has gained the victory for coloring Hair a matural black or brown without injuring the hair or skin. Privately applied and sold at No. 13 Courtinatiest. Can also be had at No. 77 East Broadway. No. 6 Bowery. No. 809 Broadway.

at No. 77 East Broadway. No. 6 Bowery. No. 509 Broadway.
FEVER AND AGUE. — Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S
STAMPEDE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Arus and Chagres
Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quintine or
arsenic. Said by the proprietors. Mean & BLEECKER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists senerally.

The Hair, we're told, 'twas Heaven's intent
Should be to man an ornament.

Now this cannot be the case if it happens to be sandy,
red, or gristly grav; and accordingly Scheme steps in with CRISTA.

red, or grissly gray; and accordingly Science steps in with CRISTA pomer's EXCRLSION DVN in her hand, and in five minutes clothes the head with beauty. Sold and applied at No. 6 Aster House.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. - BACTHELOR of No. 233 Broad way, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to La-Dies' and GENTLEMES'S HAIR WORK, and is decidedly the most per-fect imitation of nature ever yet discovered.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicing the attention of physicians and invalids by the unit

Cures It Never Fails, when Used as Directed.

It Never Fails, when Used as Directed.

Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 148 Chambers-1, and by C. V. Click.

ENER & Co., No. 81 Barcley-2t., Wholessie Agents; and at retail by
Cals. H. Rive, corner Breedway and John-2t; by W. D. Crowning.

Corner Broadway and Itth-2t. F. Guton, corner Bowery and Grand

1t.; J. W. Shedden, corner Bowery and 4th-2t.; Gustav. Rass
ERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st; C. S. | Huvicatson, No. 132 West

Broadway; Wan. Berrian, No. 170 Grand 4t., Williamsburgh; Mrs.

Hayee, 175 Pulton-2t., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-2t., do.

Ordem from the Trade to be addressed to

C. D. Desaure.

C. D. DESIGNER. New-Brunswick, N. J.

ZEPHYR MERING UNDER-GARMENTS

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

An extensive and superior variety of the above Goods, at lewest prices (at which they can be purchased in this country, be found at the celebrated importing and manufacturing establishment of No. 391 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garde

BAREGES! BAREGES! BAREGES!-LEADBEATER & LEE will offer for sale this morning 10,000 yards of rich printed Bankers at 25 cents per yard, worth 57; cents, at No. 547 Broadway corner Leonard st. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,-We are en-

It should be universally known—for it is still if translated and the first it is the universally known—for it is still if the part of a large proportion of the fatal disease. Diverset, Divertee, Chelera Morton, Liver Complaint, and many other disease enumerated in the City Inspector's weekly catalogue of death, it generated by indigention alone. Think of the death of the officer first. ce tried these Bettiers, and know that they are excellent of comes specified above. [City He for sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sanns, No. 156 Pulto, H. Riva, No. 192 Brondway, Haviland, Harrat & Rishev, Warrenst; Boyn & Patt., No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. Ci Warrenst; Boyn & Patt., October, McKissow & Robbins, Ex A Co., No. 21 Barchayse; October, McKissow & Robbins, Madden-laner, Mrs. Haxes, Bronklyn, and by Druggisto

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE, - FEVER AND AGUE a hame which will descend to produce always he kept within reach; do. This invaluable medicine should always he kept within reach; do to the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver it in he safely and metholy administered. Parchasers will be careful to tak for Dn. M.Lavris Chlenkays Daves Philas, and to take none cise. There are other Pills, purport it to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dn. M. Lavris Livera to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dn. M. Lavris Livera to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dn. M. Lavris Livera to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dn. M. Lavris and all resectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR COR-

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO OHE FRIENDS—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently conit to mention the name of the Past-Ollice, and rery frequently the same of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Past-Office and State.

STRECKIBERS wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

THE WEEKLY TRIBE SE has now a circulation of 110,000 THE WEEKLY TRIBESE has now a circulation of 110,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising modium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, Brilish Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants Families, &c. These who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The Weekly Tribune. A ted number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, sch insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circuition in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, ach insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this week must be

The House of Representatives met at the usual hour. Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Light-House Appropriation billreferred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. LETCHER of Va. asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of so amending the charter of the City of Washington as to abolish voting by ballot and substitute vira voce-permission refused. At 1 o'clock a call of the House was ordered, and no quorum being present, the House adjourned.

The Philadelphia election has resulted in the utter defeat of the Nebraska or slave Democracy, and in the choice of Mr. Conrad, the opposition candidate for Mayor. The city boundaries of Philadelphia have lately been extended to embrace the entire County, comprising a population of over half a million. Within this limit the old Democratic party proper has generally been in a majority. But the laurels of victory are torn from its brow at the first election under the new charter. The details of the vote did not come to hand last night, but it is conceded that Mr. Conrad's majority is large.

The news by the Niagara, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, will be found under the telegraphic head. In consequence of the wires having been repeatedly cut by the outside thieves, a very meager account is given. These gentry are now deprived of the ability to steal the news here, in consequence of the energetic steps taken by the managers of the line, and they revenge themselves by preventing the community from receiving it. We trust the depredators may be discovered, and have speedy justice meted out to them. She brings no news of a decisive character from the seat of war. It is reported that negotiations looking to the adjustment of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey bave been again opened, and that Austria and Prussia have taken a more decided stand against Russia. Cotton and Breadstuffs declined-the former id. to id., and the latter 1s. Consols 894 @ 894.

Our telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans announce the arrival at that port of the steamer Daniel Webster from San Juan, and the El Dorado from Aspinwall, with two weeks later dates from California, reaching to May 15. The Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New-York May 31, with \$1,500,000 in gold, and the George Law on the same day with a similar amount.

ALLEGED REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA-ITS CAUSES AND TENDENCIES.

The telegraph curtly announces that "the revolution in Nicaragua is reported to have been success-"ful." This piece of intelligence will generally be accepted as only another illustration of the anarchy which has come to be regarded as the inevitable condition of all the Spanish American States. Yet, if true, it furnishes a proof that liberal sentiments and ideas cannot be permanently "crushed out," even in the comparatively insignificant State of Nicaragua, by any combination of reactionary forces.

Ever since the independence of Central America. accomplished in 1823, that country has been shaken by intestine struggles; some simple selfish contests between unprincipled men ambitious of power, but mostly arising from the antagonism which must always exist between liberal, tolerant, and progressive principles and those which, under the specious name of "conservative, have for their object the concentration of power in the hands of an oligarchy, made up of bigots in religion and reactionists in politics. The respective supporters of these antagonistic principles, under the characteristic names of "Liberals" and "Serviles," have always, and of necessity, been in conflict. Their struggles early shook the old Confederation to its center, and threatened its overthrow-a catastrophe which a series of impotent compromises served, perhaps, to postpone for a time, but which they could not prevent. After a period of sanguinary anarchy, the Republic of

Central America broke up, and in 1838 the several States were left without a bond of union.

The extreme States of Guatemals and Costa Ries ranged themselves at once under the Servile flag: while the three central States, Honduras, San Salvader and Nicaragua, proclaimed their adherence to the Liberal cause, notwithstanding that a considerable part of their people, chiefly the pricets and their immediate followers, maintained a qualified adherence to the Serviles. The Liberals themselves were not entirely agreed upon the practical form which their ideas and principles should take. Hence it was that the various attempts of these States to form a Union. which should be the basis for the reconstruction of the general federation, systematically failed. With these failures the Liberals became discouraged, and the Serviles correspondingly stronger, being openly encouraged by the two States which had committed themselves to the same interest. A number of other circumstances contributed to give them strength. and to induce them to take active measure to attach the Liberal States to the reactionary policy of Guatemala, in which State the Jesuits had been restored, the convents reestablished, the freedem of the press destroyed, and an irresponsible Dictatorship permanently installed. The result of their efforts in Nicaragua was the election of Don Fruto Chamorro, an exceedingly narrow-minded and illiberal man, in close correspondence with Guatemaia, as Director. In Salvador the process of corrupting the President, Duenas, who had been a priest and friar, was easy. Chamorro and Duenas signalized their adhesion to the Serviles by abruptly withdrawing the Delegates from the Constitutional Convention of the three Central States, which had been convened with the view of establishing a confederation.

This occurred a little more than a year ago. The State of Honduras was left alone in her adherence to the principle of Union, and to the liberal cause. And while Chamorro and Duenas both directed their efforts to break down the Constitutions of their respective States, preparatory to the assumption of dictatorial powers, Guatemala made war on Honduras with the purpose of deposing her Government, and foreing her into the same policy.

A Convention to revise the Constitution of Nicaragua was accordingly called by decree of the Government; but the measure aroused the Liberal leaders, and their opposition became so formidable that Chamorro, under the pretext that they were plotting a revolution, summarily exiled them from the State. They comprised a principal part of the intelligent and liberal men of the country, and in point of intellect left the State poor indeed. Among them were Guerrero, who had been Director; Castillon, who had occupied nearly every office of distinction under the Government; Diaz, formerly Secretary of War; and a long list of others of less note, but of perhaps equal abilities. This troublesome opposition disposed of, Chamorro got together a convenient Convention, which, under the suggestive influence of bayonets, accepted and adopted a Constitution, prepared beforehand in Guatemals, and which made Chamorro a practical Dictator, under the title of President. Of course he found no difficulty in "holding over" under the new instrument, and speedily signalized himself by bringing forward and getting passed a series of decrees authorizing a violation of private correspondence and of the houses of citizens under his own unrestricted order!

Proceedings so flagrantly disregarding individual rights, and endangering personal liberty, and altogether tending so obviously toward despotism, as a matter of course, greatly aroused the people. For some months the popular mind was in a feverish state, and evinced symptoms of resistance to the reactionary policy of the Government. And it now appears that the expatriated Liberal leaders early in May took advantage of this state of popular feeling to return to Nicaragua. They appear to have been welcomed by the people, and to have been able to concentrate a sufficient force to depose Chamorro. If the news now received should prove true, we may look for an immediate restoration of the Constitution overturned by the reactionists, and for a far more liberal and enlightened administration of affairs in Nicaragua than has hitherto prevailed. In this contingency that State will again conform her policy to that of Honduras, and in conjunction with San Salvador, (where Duenas has also broken down,) range herself once more under the Liberal flag, and in opposition to the servileism of Guatemala and Costa Rica. This result becomes all the more probable from the circumstances that the attempts of Guatemala on Honduras, both in the way of invasion and in her efforts to excite interior con

tions, have proved signal failures. But, on the other hand, should the present intelligence not be confirmed, and instead of the success of the revolution, we should learn of its failure, we may anticipate results which every friend of progress and humanity must regard with sorrow, and which cannot fail to retard the advancement and still further depress the unfortunate States of Central America.

A MUSICAL CONGRESS.

For more than one thousand years the Olympian Games were celebrated in Greece, and when they ceased, Grecian genius subsided into imitative talent, which is the first step toward national decay and dissolution. It is impossible at this period to look at these early assemblies of the most gifted people of antiquity, whose art was alike above that of the Jew, forbidding graven images, or of the Egyptian colossal copyist of deformity, or of the Chinese, frightful in ugliness-without a heart's rush of enthusiasm, and a sentiment of gratitude that we are the inheritors of their heaven probings, of their evangel of beauty. These Olympian Games, though displaying and dispensing the physico-brutal, (the millennium had not then come, nor has yet arrived,) contained in their details all the noblest outworkings of genius-the contests of historian, orator, musician, painter, philosopher, equally with the fiery model of the sculptor guiding his chariot, or wrestling in gladiatorial frenzy. Certain it is, that the philosophy of these Congresses where Greek was pitted against Greek, has never been equaled. Our American anniversary meetings are half scientific or moral and half dyspeptic. The Greeks made physical culture the basis of mental exertion, and at their games, hardihood, dexterity and grace of the body, and culture of the voice, were deemed as legitimate evidences of the power of the nation and the destiny of man, as the cu rious recitals of Herodotus, the melodious numbers of Pindar, or the tragic scenes of Sophocles. The variety of the Olympian Games, in fact, is altogether wanting in our anniversary or other exhibitions, which are specialities-deprived. as we have just hinted, of the great element of human beauty and national prowess, namely, the display of physical strength and beauty, recognized as an indispensable entity in the social fabric, and so rewarded. The most varied, however, of all our exhibitions is certainly that of the Crystal Palace; and the cosmopolitan character of the institution admits of further extensions to its utilities. It may be considered the Olympian festival of the nineteenth century. when labor-saving machinery has taken the place of the rude strength necessary to the defenses and industries of the State in olden times. To this must be added the exposition of certain arts, the galleries of painting and sculpture being peculiar to our Crystal Palace in comparison with that of London. But there remains a sister art-music-which has been inadequately represented at the Crystal Palace-represented as the Greeks formerly exhibited their ability, in whatever art, at their games, and the three strongest Whig cities in the Union. We reared indestructible models for future generations.

And on this head we propose to say a word, for a scheme has been extemporized by which the Crystal Palace will be made as prominent in regard to music, as it has in reference to other things.

The new President of the institution, immediately on the expiration of M. Jullien's contract with the Mesers. Chappell of London, by which he and the leading members of his company came to this country, made arrangements to have a Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace on the 15th of this month, (June,) when about FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERFORM-ERS will take part. These will be led by M. Jullien, and will include his old orchestra, the bands and choral societies of New-York, and those of the leading cities and towns of the United States, to whatever required extent; and to these will be saided the eminent singers and instrumental players in the country. In grandeur, it will of course very far exceed anything of the kind ever heard in this country, and in point of numbers, will surpass any yet given in London. As a means of showing forth the varied talent in the country, it will be valuable; and the generous rivalries it will set forth may prove most interesting.

To accommodate this army of musicians a great platform will be erected, and the leadership, intrusted to M. Jullien, who has already conducted the greatest festivals yet held in London and Paris, will certainly be in good hands. Condensed in one focus will be the distinguished performers in the United States, together with the principal musical societies; so we must look out for colossal effects, attracting such a crowd as has never yet been collected within the walls of any hall in this country. The utilities of such a project are vast. They give the public higher ideas of the sublimity of sound than they have ever yet enjoyed from a Niagara of music, whose roarings and rushings are still guided by eternal laws. The amateur of musical vastness will be fully gratified in hearing such an immense plunging of the sonorous elements, and be lifted to a more generous appreciation of the laws and outworkings of lyrical beauty and grandeur.

.. SPIRITUALISM.

The Editor of The Commercial Advertiser has been making some "investigations" of the modern "Spi-" ritualism," and his conclusion is that the whole thing is a humbug, and that the "mediums" are cheats and swindlers. The conclusion may be too broad for the premises, and undoubtedly accords with the Editor's preconceptions; but it is no doubt an honest one, and is based on examination and facts, as too many similar conclusions have not been. Onesided and cant as his narration is, it proves that he gave "the spirits" a chance to overwhelm his skepticism with demonstrations of their presence, identity and intelligence, and they didn't do it. Assuming the truth of the "Spiritual" hypothesis and that here was a genuine " medium," why didn't they !

-This reminds us that we have not hitherto noticed the appearance of "THE SACRED CIRCLE," a new monthly devoted to Spiritualism, edited by Judge Edmends, Dr. Dexter and O. G. Warren. But this, like nearly all the "Spiritual" organs, (there are now eight of them in the United States) assumes the truth of the "Spiritual" hypothesis, and does not undertake to prove it. Of course, it is a work for the elect, and not for unconvinced inquirers. The Spiritual Telegraph in this City comes nearest the point of any we have looked into; but it, like the rest, is mainly occupied with "Spiritual" or "Harmonial" Philosophy, and hardly devotes a fourth of its columns to matter of interest to those who doubtingly ask, "Are these things so?" Under this policy, the 'Spiritualists' are rapidly becoming a mere sect, with a "philosophy" which answers to other sects' theology, and a tendency to split into a dozen smaller and narrower sects, mutually hating and hateful. If they have any new facts calculated to prove beyond dispute that he who died yesterday is consciously near and interested in those who weep his loss, seeing all they do and guarding them against evil, there are fifty thousand people in this City, who would grudge no time nor money to be enlightened and convinced by them; but, until so convinced, all talk to them of "the Spiritual Philosophy," is of no more interest or value than an opium-dream.

JUDGE WADE'S SPEECH.

We commend to the reader the speech of Judge Wade of Ohio, delivered in the Senate on the night of the final passage of the Nebraska bill, which will be found in our columns this morning. There are many fine orations, good arguments, and able dissertations, delivered in the Senate of the United States from time to time, but not often a real good speech. In order to is not so with either of the other classes of efforts. Such a speech we have in the performance of Judge Wade, to which we solicit the reader's attention. In this case, too, the speech is the just measure of the

A striking example that genuine manhood and sterling independence carry everywhere their own patent of nobility, and that their full value is recognized through all the mists of error, and passion, and prejudice, is afforded in this instance by the tribute which the speech of Mr. Wade extorted from the new Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Benjamin. Rank and radical as it is, it was highly complimented by that gentleman, a circumstance hardly more honorable to Judge Wade than to the Louisiana Senator. Ordinarily it is a gone case with a northern man when he gets badly complimented by gentlemen from the South. It is usually but the initiatory step toward swallowing him. We are not sure that we have not lost during the present session, by this process, the most radical Abolitionist ever sent to Congress. But in regard to Judge Wade no fear of this lamentable result will be felt in any quarter where he is known.

NEBRASKA IN MAINE.

The faithful Representative from the Fifth District in Maine, the Hon. I. WASHEURN, Jr., has just made a visit to his constituents. He was received by them with unbounded enthusiasm for his earnest and determined opposition to the infamous Nebraska bill. A public meeting was held at the City Hall, Bangor, which Mr. Washburn addressed at length in a most effective and eloquent manner. Resolutions condemning the outrage of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and pledging the meeting to unceasing efforts to restore the restriction on Slavery which that measure abrogates, were introduced and passed by acclamation. The Bangor Mercury closes a glowing account of the proceedings in this language:

"The meeting adjourned with three cheers. For united, deep and earnest feeling, the meeting surpassed any demonstration we have ever witnessed in this city. May it be an earnest of a better time coming The opposition to the Nebraska bill throughout

Maine is strong and universal. The leading democratic papers are against it, and its friends seem to be nowhere outside of the circles influenced by government patronage. We have no doubt that State will send a unanimous delegation to the next Congress pledged to Repeal. The democracy of the people is stronger in Maine than the democracy of the slave-

JOHN T. TOWERS, Whig, had 3,000 votes to 2,562 for John W. Maury, the popular incumbent, at the election of Monday. Mr. M. is called a Democrat, but this is no party test nor party triumph. Washington. Alexandria and Georgetown, composing the District of Columbia, know the public men of this country face to face, and are familiar with their views and arguments. We need hardly add that they are just are confident they would have given Henry Clay at

least two-thirds of their entire vote at any Presiden tial Election from 1832 to 1848.

Mr. Maury of course was not elected on his poli ties, and is not beaten because of them. Mr. Towers is a printer, an intelligent, good citizen, and is understood to have had the "Know-Nothing" support, which probably elected him.

The Aldermen, &c., are nearly all Whigs, as usual, but were generally chosen on other than party grounds. The poll was unprecedented.

The perfect satisfaction of the Southern slavedrivers with the existing state of things under the Nebraska dispensation, is truly marvelous. Speaking of the rendition of Burns. The Charleston Standard

observes:

"We do not, however, regard it as by any means a triumph of the Fugitive Slave law, or the expression of any
sentiment of abstract justice toward the South. If the interest of the South alone had been involved, we have little reason to believe that they would have inspired so firm a spirit
of resistance: but we regard it as a triumph of conservation
—of society itself over its own debasing tendencies—and
with this we are content. The peace of this country is
permanently dependent upon the security and dependence
of the hetter portions of Society at the North. If we are
disturbed, they will themselves be the first and greatest
sufferers; they intervene between the institutions of the
South and the rapine and violence that would overturn
them; and we feel secure, therefore, that so long as these
are able to preserve their position, there is no immediate
necessity for those measures of solit-preservation to which
we have so often locked, and for which, at all events, it
would be well for us to continue in a state of preparation.

The resistance of a community to Slavery is one of

The resistance of a community to Slavery is one of its "debasing tendencies," according to The Standard. And it is the comfort of that journal to reflect that those tendencies are now under potential restraint in the North. The surrender of Burns is considered by The Standard conclusive evidence that the slave drivers have fairly got the ring in the nose of the

In Fra Diarolo there is a scene where one of the robbers recounts to his chief how they had captured an English traveling party, the coachman proving to be formerly one of their gang; and that further the conchman had repented of having left the band, and being among them once more, was determined to turn robber again and "lead an honest life for the future." This dialect among brigands finds a parallel in the language of all privileged orders-that is those who live upon the forced labors of others. The lings of lute minority, with right and public opinion on their side, are never wholly powerless in a legislative body, and can live upon the forced labors of others. The lingo of Any deflection from the line of brigandage of the worst sort - slave dealing, driving and lashing-is deemed by it a falling from grace, but the rebrandishing of the plantation whip, the reselling of men, wemen and children like hogs and asses, is the restitution of the moral graces and the reorganization of

The people at the South who can read the increase of the number of ignoramuses there is as rapid as the growth of a snow-bail) may be satisfied with such huge twaddle as that of The Standard; but we assure it that it will not pass with the lowest serf of the Custom House in this latitude. New-England is roused. The conspirators at Washington may fancy that the centralized power at the capital, with the rotten-borough system of the Senate, and the fraud of representation in the House, will satisfy the higher yearnings of the people of the region of a Concord, a Lexington, or a Bunker Hill-a people whose courage is classic-whose industry is proverbial-whose steadfastness to a principle once clearly determined, irrefragable; but God and man will witness that it is not The descendants of those who gave up their blood for liberty, not counting its cost, -- will not, cannot be content to see their inheritance, their streets, fields and homesteads made the arena of blood-hound exhibitions as cruel as the shows of the Coliseum.

TEMPERANCE IN CANADA WEST .- F. W. Kellogg. who has just returned from six months' steady lecturing for Temperance through Canada West, reports the cause strong osperous there, with a moral certainty of the passage of the Maine Law at an early day. The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, at its semi-annual session on the 24th ult., offered a premium of \$100 for a Prize Essayin favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Competitors to address Edward Stacey, Grand Scribe, Kingston, C. W., before July 21 Mr. Kellogg is for a few days in our City, after which

he may be addressed at Cleveland, Ohio.

NOT CHRISTIAN-LIKE .- Archy Kasson, one of the early settlers of Syracuse, recently died at Buffalo, and his remains were brought to the first-named city for interment.

Arrangements were made for holding the funeral services in St. Paul's Church, but while the procession was on its way there, it was stopped, and those who had it in charge told they must not carry the body into the church. After some parleying, it was decided that it might be de have a good speech there must be a man behind it. It in the vestibule of the house. The explanation of these strange proceedings is, that Mr. Kasson, though once an attendant upon the church in question, and one of the original founders of the Society worshipping in it, was during the latter portion of his life a worshipper with the

> NEW-HAVEN, Conn., chose her Charter Officers on Monday-Whigs in the main by more than an average majority. For Mayor-Chauncey Jerome (Whig) 1,418; Wm. A. Reynolds 692.

> The Homeopathic Physicians of the United States, representing the American Institute of Homeopathy, meet at Albany to-day. An address will be delivered at the Young Men's Hall this evening.

Levi Williams, a well known civil engineer, lately employed on the Troy and Oswego Railroad line, was found dead at his residence in Lee, Oneida County, on the 2d

The Chicago Journal of Saturday evening announces the arrival of twenty-five editors in that city, who were on their way to Rock Island and the Minnesota Ter

will be held at the Agricultural Rooms, in Baltimore, on Friday next. Edward C. Delavan, Esq., had a narrow escape from

A Convention of the Editors of the State of Maryland

rowning on the 27th ult., in his endeavors to save a lad who was bathing in Ballston Lake.

For The N. Y. Tribune ORGANIZATION OF LIBERTY CLUBS.

GENTLEMES: Allow me to call your attention at this time to the necessity of organization to promote efficient action, and to make a suggestion which, I hope may meet your hearty cooperation.

Let there be formed in every town and village a "Lib-"erty Club." The young men are ready, and the work-ingmen, and the thinking men; and more than all, the acting men are ready for action, and only need combina-

acting men are ready for action, and only need comona-tion and leaders.

Each Club may have an independent action—its own watchwards, officers and uniform, if it chooses; its own library, reading room, lectures. This insures in all quar-ters a pleasant opportunity for recreation and improve-ment, and combines honest and brave men to resist in all lawful ways the unprecedented usurpations of Slavery politicians. The Free States will thus present a connected chain of "Free Companions" against further misrule and degradation.

true interests of the country and of Freedom. It will see to it—First: That no "doughfaces" hereafter disgrace our legislative halls. Second: That no renegade freeman shall ever again descrate the chair in which Washington our legislative halls. Second: That no renegade freeman shall ever again desecrate the chair in which Washington sat. Third: That the trial by jury shall again become the due process of law for black as well as white men. Fourth: That cruelty, and oppression, and unconstitutional imprisonment cannot safely be practiced upon free citizens in any Slave States. Fifth: That liberty and right shall not henceforth be trodden down in our streets by legal or illegal processes: but that all acts which falsely sanction such proceedings shall, as soon as possible, be REFRAIRD.

Gentlemen of the Press, bold and determined men have trodden down Liberty in their own States, and, not content with that, threaten to do it by our altars and hearths, and in our very hearts! Brave and determined men must meet the threatened evil and must overcome it. If you will give the signal—if you will call them together, they will rally, and they will act. There are enough of them.

ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL REFORM COM-MITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The Committee appointed at the great Metropolitan Hall meeting of March 7, 1853, to take measures for reforming the abuses then universally conceded to exist in the conduct of our local affairs, and whose proceedings were subsequently ratified, almost unanimously, by the adoption of the amended charter, re-spectfully invite public attention to some further suggestons touching the important subject of municipal reform

Much good has been accomplished by the amended Charter. In limiting the power of appropriating money to a single branch of the Common Council; establishing the contract system; strengthening the veto power of the Chief Magistrate; compelling the disposal of ferry leases and franchises at public auction; punishing malfeasano in office; and providing new checks against hasty legislation and improvident expenditure, its operations have been

salutary and beneficial. But the Charter, however faultless, will not insure us an efficient and economical government, unless we have good men in office to enforce its provisions.

Your Committee have never lost sight of this great necessity. On the occasion of the late charter election an appeal was made to the electors of the several Wards and Council Districts, of all parties, to select as their future representatives in the legislative branch of the City Government, the ablest and best men whom they could prevail upon to serve, without the slightest reference to their opinons upon National or State politics.

This appeal was only partially responded to. A few members were returned to each Board who neither were supported by, or trammeled with pledges to either of the ical organizations. The gentlemen comprising this small but highly respectable minority have been usually designated as Reformers.

A majority of the members of both Boards were elected as party men. A portion of these indeed were favorable or at least acquiesced in the Charter of 1853; but a still larger portion have not only proved hostile to that instrument, but practically deny that there has been any neces-sity for reform, and are "following the footsteps of their "predecessors" of ignoble memory. Yet the present has usually been styled by the press a "Reform Common Council," and the minerity members have most unjustly been held accountable for its misdeeds.

It is true, the principles set forth in the address and res olutions adopted at the Metropolitan Hall meeting have been ably represented by some of the foremost men in either Board, and a beneficial change has been wrought already in the administration of affairs. A firm and resosometimes control it. A beginning has been made in the right direction, but

only a beginning. Politicians who have been wont to use the vast patronage of the City Government for the furtherance of party schemes, hope, and affect to believe, that your zeal for Reform was but an ephemeral excitement, and will soon wax cold. Trusting to your apathy, they will struggle hard to regain their ascendency. It is not unnatural that they should contest your right to take your affairs into your own keeping. The stake at issue is a great one. Upward of SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS are annually drawn from the pockets of the people of this City by direct taxation and assessment, and disbursed by the various Departments conducting the business of the Corporation. Three of these, viz: "Street," "Streets and Lamps," and "Repairs and Supplies," expend annually about THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The payments for salaries alone are ONE AND A QUARTER MIL-

The following table gives a startling exhibit of the rapid increase of taxation since 1830, as compared with population or property. The levy of 1853 exceeds that of the preceding year in the enormous sum of Seventeen Hundred Thousand Dollars, or fifty per cent.

Population. Personal Estate.

202,369 \$\frac{9}{2}\$\frac{12}{3}\$\frac{1}{2}\$\frac{1}{3}\$\f These figures are arguments in themselves against put-

ting in the power of partizans, having political friends to conciliate or reward, a patronage so immense that it has often been deemed sufficient to turn the scale in an elec-tion in which 50,000 ballots were cast. These simple facts explain the anxiety of mere politicians of both parties to control the nominations of Aldermen, Councilmen, and all subordinate officers. It matters little to them whether your Taxes are a few millions more than they need be, provided their organizations can continue to be supported out of the City Treasury.
Your Committee are aware that any attempt to separate

the business of the City Government from party influences will be virulently opposed for the reasons stated. But, inasmuch as the politicians by trade are few in number, and their motives unmistakably selfish, while every man in the community, whether rich or poor, shares the burdens of taxation, and is therefore interested in having our affairs conducted with the smallest possible expense consistent with the adequate protection of life and property, (unless he he a direct or indirect recipient of the spoils of office,) it seems only necessary to present the matter fairly to the public notice, to insure the hearty cooperation of the mass of our citizens in any measure calculated to diminish taxation and insure a faithful execution of the laws.

The folly and absurdity of making a man's political opinions a test of fitness for a post in which party measures are never agitated, or certainly never should be, must, on reflection, be apparent to every unprejudiced mind.

It is desirable that the Council and Board of Aldermen should be filled with men of SOUND JUDGMENT and UNVAL-TERING INTEGRITY. Such officers will, through their Standing Committees, closely scrutinize the operations of the Departments, and see that the public funds are not squandered on favorites or used for electioneering pur-

The theory of the amended charter is to make the Board of Aldermen a check on the Board of Councilmen, and both a check on the Departments. With a clear majority of efficient and honest men in these two bodies, this theory will be reduced to practice, and a sense of rigid accounts bility will prevail well calculated to diminish the temptations with which the contagion of example has beset too many of our City functionaries. Your Committee by no means despair of bringing about

a better state of things. At any rate, they propose making a vigorous and earnest effort to that end. It is their desire that the people should have an opportunity in November next of voting for men pledged to a conscientious discharge of duty, but unpledged to any political organization,men whose antecedents will inspire confidence that they will endeavor to secure to this great population an EFFI-IEST POLICE, CLEAN STREETS, UNOBSTRUCTED THOROUGH-ARES, and WELL REGULATED DEPARTMENTS; that they will enforce the laws and ordinances, promote the gener welfare, and limit the public expenditure within the narrowest compass compatible with these objects.

The Words and Council Districts will be organized with all practicable dispatch, by the proper sub-Committees, nd we respectfully call upon our fellow-citizens who esire an improved Municipal Government—and who have no private interests to subserve—to rally at the call of such sub-Committees, whose names will be officially announced. New-York, June, 1854.

New York, June, 1854.

PRITER COOPER,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN L. MASON,
CHAS. A. SHERMAN,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
PELETIAH PERIT,
JAMES BOORMAN,
JOHN HARPER,
WM. H. HOOPLE,
MOSEN S. BEACH,
GEO. B. BUTLER,
AARON VANDERPOOL,
SYLVANUS S. WARD,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
WILLARD L. FELT,
M. M. QUACKENBOSS,
SAML B. ALTHOUSE,
BUILTIS SKIDMORE,
ROBET BENRY,
BENJ, F. BUTLER,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
LEONARD W. KIP,
EDGAR RETCHUM,
GARDNER CUSHMAN,
CONNELIUS AONEW,
JOHN W. HAMMERSLEY,
BENJ, W. TREDWELL,
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOHN RIDLEY,

HENRY GRINNELL
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
THOMAS SUPFERN
BEN. R. WINTHROP,
MARTIN ZABEISKEE,
ALPRED PELL
HENRY M. SHIEPPELIN,
RICHD A. READING,
WADE B. WORRALL,
JOSHPH BLACKBURN,
JAMES BROOKS,
WM. M. PRICHARD,
HENRY ERBEN,
THOS. B. STILLMAN,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
WILLIAM BROWNING,
THOS. R. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS LELAND,
EZRA LUDLOW,
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD,
CHARLES C. NORTH,
DANIEL HERRICK,
B. C. WENDELL,
MULFORD MARTIN,
JOSEPH H. TOONE,
THOS. M. PARTRIDGE,
ISAACH, BAILEY.

STRAUB .- A caricature has been got up in the City repre senting STRAUB, with his care drawn up over his head, and pinned together by that arrow at the top to a Nebraska bill. It is reported, we know not with what truth, that Barnum has sent to try and secure him for exhibition

during the recess.

Each Club in its own district will watch and protect the